



Be the best that we can be.



# EBJ Knowledge Organiser MFL Year 3

## Autumn 1 Greetings with Puppets



### Learning objectives

Pupils who are secure will be able to:

- Look carefully at the speaker and respond confidently with the appropriate gesture and phrase.
- Begin to recognise how some sounds ('on', 'ou', 'et' and 'oi') are represented in written form.
- Link actions or pictures to the new language, both in spoken and written form.
- Imitate the pronunciation of sounds.
- Take turns to speak and use appropriate intonation.

### Key Vocabulary and pictures

 bonjour Good morning / hello	 bonsoir Good evening	 bonne nuit Good night	 salut Hi / and also bye (informal)	 au revoir Goodbye
 comment tu t'appelles ? What is your name? / What are you called?	 je m'appelle My name is	 comment ça va ? How are you?	 ça va bien / très bien I am well / very well	 comme ci, comme ça I'm OK / so, so
 ça va mal / très mal I am unwell / very unwell.	 oui Yes	 non No		

Bonjour, salut, au revoir, bonsoir, bonne nuit, ça va bien, ça va mal, c'est..., comment tu t'appelles?, je m'appelle..., non, oui

### Sentence structure and phrases

Different types of greetings are used depending on the time of day.

Bonjour, comment tu t'appelles ?  
Hello, what is your name?

Bonjour, je m'appelle Marie.  
Hello, my name is Marie

Au revoir Marie  
Goodbye Marie

Au revoir François  
Goodbye François

Bonne nuit  
Goodnight

What does the ç cedilla accent do?  
The cedilla accent ç makes the c soft (s) before an 'a', 'o' and 'u', in this case 'ça va?'

ça va?  
Sounds like 'sa va'

How are you?  
Comment ça va ?  
ça va bien / très bien  
I am well / very well

ça va?  
ça va mal / très mal  
I am unwell / very unwell.



### Key knowledge

#### Phonics

Recognise accents: ç, è, ù, é, à. How do they change the sounds?

Consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the 't' is **silent** in salut, comment, petit and vert. The 'e' at the end of m'appelle and the 's' at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the 'd' in grand.

#### Grammar

Know that the pronoun **ça** means 'it'.

Know that there are high frequency verbs **s'appeler**, **avoir**, **être** and **aller** that are used to formulate and answer questions.

Know that **je/j'**, and **tu** are pronouns.